

Supplementary Table 2. Assessment of exposure (occupational risk factors) and outcome (LUTS) variables among selected studies

Occupational risk factors	Assessment	Citation number of study
Physical demand and activity at the workplace	Hard work defined as work that requires several hours of standing, moving heavy objects (greater than 20 kg), going up and down the stairs, or spending more than 8 hours performing job-related tasks daily	23
	Manual work compared with mental work	8
	Frequent straining to lift heavy objects at work	9
	Labor workers compared with the unemployed	7
	Physical activity levels at work measured by GPAQ - Vigorous activity was defined as activities that caused large increases in breathing or heart rate (such as running or carrying a heavy load or digging) for at least 10 minutes continuously. - Moderate activity was defined as activities that caused small increases in breathing or heart rate (such as cycling or carrying light loads) for at least 10 minutes continuously.	15
	Sitting hours per day; Frequently carrying more than 3 kg in weight	10
	Prolonged sitting was defined as continuous sitting for more than 6 hours	20
Occupational stress	Assessed by Nurse job stress scale - Occupational stressor include heavy workloads, low salary, lack of an opportunity for promotion, fear of making a mistake in treating a patient, low social status, lack of an opportunity for continuing education, frequent night shifts, not enough staff to adequately cover the unit, too many non-nursing tasks required, and not enough time to provide emotional support to a patient	18
	Assessed by OSI-R - Occupational stress include role overload, role insufficiency, role ambiguity, role boundary, responsibility, and physical environment - Psychological strain include vocational strain, psychological strain, interpersonal strain, and physical strain	19
Restriction on restroom at work	Job control is conceptualized as high when the teacher has the opportunity to toilet whenever participant chooses. - Participants were asked ‘‘How much control do you have over your job? By control we mean how much freedom you have to toilet when you wish.’’	9
	Among toileting behaviors assessed by TB-WEB - Delay empty my bladder when I am busy - Wait too long (strong need to urinate or actual leakage) when I have to empty my bladder at work - Limit use of the bathroom at work	17
	Nurses were assigned in the dialysis rooms, and the toilets and water supplies were available outside of the dialysis	24

	rooms ²⁴	
Shift work	Working non-standard shifts	25
Other occupational environments	Working situation	
	- Unclean and uncomfortable workplace	
	- Dangerous job and probability of accidents	21
	- Feeling pressed for time	
	- Awkward position for long periods ²¹	
	Too busy to drink ²²	22
Outcome variables	Assessment	Citation number of study
LUTS	Assessed by BFLUTS questionnaire	7
	Defined based on the standardization report proposed by the International Continence Society	9
	Assessed by ICIQ-FLUTS questionnaire	17, 25
	Adapted from Taiwan Teacher Bladder Survey	22
	Non-validated questionnaire	20
UI	Assessed by ICIQ-SF questionnaire	8, 10
	Defined e as involuntary urine loss in the last month and uses the Sandvik index to determine severity	23
	Non-validated questionnaire	14
OAB	Assessed by OABSS questionnaire	8, 18
	Assessed by ICIQ-OAB questionnaire	16
	Defined based on the standardization report proposed by the International Continence Society	19

BFLUTS Questionnaire: Bristol Female Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms Questionnaire
 ICIQ-FLUTS: International Consultation on Incontinence Questionnaire-Female LUTS
 ICIQ-OAB: International Consultation on Incontinence Questionnaire-Overactive Bladder
 ICIQ-SF: International Consultation on Incontinence Questionnaire-Short Form
 LUT: lower urinary tract
 LUTS: lower urinary tract symptoms
 OAB: Overactive Bladder
 OABSS: Overactive Bladder Symptom Score
 OSI-R: Occupational Stress Inventory-Revised
 TB-WEB: Toileting Behaviors-WEB scale
 UI: urinary incontinence